



Innovative System Using Low Cost Fabric Filters for Wastewater Treatment in Small Communities

**A Thesis Submitted To Faculty of Engineering
Ain Shams University for the Fulfillment
Of the Requirements of M.Sc. Degree
In Civil Engineering**

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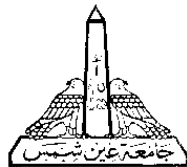
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2017



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A Thesis For

**The M.Sc. Degree in Civil Engineering
(SANITARY & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING)**

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Dedication

This thesis is lovingly dedicated to

My supportive parents

And to

My wonderful siblings

And finally,
A special dedication to

My lovely fiancée

For her continuous support, and for
always being there for me.

STATEMENT

This dissertation is submitted to Ain Shams University, Faculty of Engineering for the degree of M.Sc. in Civil Engineering.

The work included in this thesis was carried out by the author in the department of Public Works, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University, from September 2015 to March 2017.

No part of the thesis has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other University or Institution.

The candidate confirms that the work submitted is his own and that appropriate credit has been given where reference has been made to the work of others

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First, thanks are all direct to Allah, for blessing this work until it has reached its end, as a part of generous help throughout my life. It is with immense gratitude that I acknowledge the support and help of **Prof. Dr. Hamdy Ibrahim Ali**, Professor of Sanitary & Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University.

I am profoundly grateful to **Prof. Dr. Tarek Ismail Sabry**, Professor of Sanitary & Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University, his great efforts, meticulous revision, scientific guidance and tremendous support.

I would like to thank **Dr. Sayed Ismail Ali**, Associate professor of Sanitary & Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University, for his sincere help and guidance, true encouragement and keen interest in the progress and accomplishment of this work. I am thankful for all the time and effort he gave me.

Also I would like to thank **Science and technology development Fund (STDF)** for their funding of the practical part of the thesis.

ABSTRACT

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Title: Innovative System Using Low Cost Fabric Filters for Wastewater Treatment in Small Communities.

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Abstract:-

A pilot plant was constructed in Fayoum governorate, Egypt in order to investigate the efficiency of fabric filters combined with the previously constructed unit (ZECU). In the first phase; the flux rates were changed from 3.5-15 L/m²/hr and the differential hydraulic head was 1.5 m, average effluent TSS, BOD, COD_t and COD_s concentrations were 37.4 mg/l, 75 mg/l, 257.22 mg/l and 146.75 mg/l respectively. In the second phase the flux rate was 12 L/m²/hr and differential hydraulic head was changed to be 2.5 m, average effluent TSS, COD_t and COD_s concentrations were 43.6 mg/l, 133.7 mg/l and 105.3 mg/l respectively. In the third phase fabric filters were tested on the effluent of anaerobic treatment with the same flux rate 12 L/m²/hr and hydraulic head 2.5 m, average effluent TSS, COD_t and COD_s concentrations were 72 mg/l, 137.5 mg/l and 71 mg/l respectively. The potential removal mechanism for the suspended solids by fabric filters is straining or sieving by filter pores. The potential removal mechanism for dissolved organic matters is dynamic membrane layer formed on the fabric filters surface and was able to remove soluble organic matters with COD_s average removal efficiencies of 21.25% 18.9% and 18.9% in first, second and third phase respectively.

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Key Words:

Municipal Wastewater Treatment, Fabric filtration, Non-woven fabric filters, Decentralized Wastewater Treatment.

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